

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraph on page 3 beginning at line 30 as follows:

The cross-section view shown in Fig. 2 illustrates clearly again the formation of the annular space 6 surrounded by the silicone tube 10. The cross-section view in Fig. 3 shows the conical section of the holding element 3 which rests by the silicon ~~hose-tube~~ 10 positively on the wall of the also conically formed reach-through bored hole 12. Fig. 4 shows a cross-section view or a view of the top of the second end E2 of the anchor located in the reach-through bored hole 12. An under-cut structure 15 provided on the second end E2 is made in one-piece with the holding element 3.

Please amend the paragraph on page 4 beginning at line 24 as follows:

First, a through bored hole is made through the façade plate 2 with a drill and with the same drill the bored hole 5 is made immediately afterwards. Then the through bored hole is conically widened so that the cone tapers towards the supporting wall 1. Then composite mortar 14 or synthetic resin is injected into the bored hole 5 and a mesh sleeve 13 or a lattice dowel is inserted. Then the anchor with the threaded bar 4 is inserted into the mesh ~~sleeve 5~~sleeve 13 until the holding element 3 or the silicon tube 10 surrounding the holding element rests flat positively on the conic, through bored hole 12. After the composite mortar 14 has hardened, the holding element 3 is turned clockwise to create a weak twisting of the holding element 3 with the façade plate 2. Naturally such a twisting can only be created when the façade plate 2 is still held at a distance with the old anchors (not shown here) against the supporting wall 1. Twisting of the holding element 3 by turning it clockwise can also be omitted if the O-ring 18 is provided.